

## NATIONAL GUARD TUG OF WAR IS SURE OF SUCCESS

Great Interest Being Taken By  
Service and Civilian Teams  
Who Are After Big Prizes

The service and civilian tug of war teams that are out for first honors and first money in the big three-night tournament scheduled by the National Guard of Hawaii for the 24th, 25th and 26th of this month, are down to the real business of training and perfecting the fine points of the pulling game. There is a lot to tug of war besides beef and all the captains and coaches realize this and are devoting considerable time to team work and signals. It is not necessarily the heaviest or the strongest team that will win out and with certain limits every one of the dozen teams that will be in the fight figures to have a chance.

Out at Schofield Barracks the 25th Infantry is turning out men for systematic practice, and while the soldiers are keeping somewhat under cover it is known that the regiment has a team ready for the cleats, but the other mounted regiment at Lefeleh, the 4th Cavalry, has declined to put in a team owing to the fact that the regiment is out on a practice march this week and hasn't time to work up to championship form.

The entries have not closed as yet and there is consequently some indefiniteness as to the exact number of teams to be in action. It is known that the police, the national guard, and at least two waterfront organizations will enter teams and a round dozen is the figure at which the probable entry is placed by the committee in charge of the event.

Tug of war has been a dead letter in Honolulu for several years and the revival of the sport has been marked with more than average interest on the part of both competitors and spectators. Indications are that the big army will be filled when the first teams line up on the cleats for the signal.

## MANY LOCAL OFFICERS ARE TRANSFERRED

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Orders announced by the war department at Washington yesterday transfer Capt. C. A. Clark from the One Hundred Fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at Fort Ruger, H. T., to the Fifty-seventh Company at Fort Winfield Scott, California; Capt. Harrison Hall, from the Forty-second Company, at Manila, to the One Hundred Fifth Company at Fort Ruger; Capt. John S. Johnston, artillery engineer of the Coast Defenses of Oahu to Fort Worden, Washington; Lieut. A. L. Bump, from the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Schofield Barracks, to the Fifteenth Infantry in China; Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting from the Tenth Cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, to the Fourth Cavalry at Schofield Barracks; Lieut. John B. Richardson, from the Twenty-first Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington; and Lieut. Edgar L. Stever from the Eleventh Infantry, at Texas, to the Second Infantry at Fort Shafter, H. T.; Lieut. James E. Chasney from the Ninth Infantry at Laredo, Texas, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Schofield Barracks, H. T.

## ARMY AND NAVY

Captain Charles R. Howland of the 21st Infantry, has assumed command of the Pacific branch of the United States military prison at Alcatraz, relieving Colonel Charles Truitt. It is announced by the new commandant that Lieutenant R. B. Ellis, 14th Cavalry, will come from Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty with the prison guard and that Major George H. R. Gosman, medical corps, relieving Major Henry S. Greenleaf as surgeon of the post. Major Greenleaf goes to the Philippines.

The recent death at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., of Colonel Daniel H. Bronghton, 10th Cavalry, means promotion to a colonelcy for Lieutenant-colonel Lloyd M. Brett of the 1st Cavalry, who is now at Fort Yellowstone, but the headquarters of whose regiment is at the Presidio of Monterey. Colonel Brett is a West Pointer of the class of 1879 and is the holder of a medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct in a campaign against the Sioux Indians. Brett, at the time he made himself eligible for the medal, was with the 2d Cavalry as a second lieutenant. In March, 1889, Brett left Fort Keogh at the head of a number of Cheyenne scouts to pick up the trail of hostile Sioux. The party made an average of 30 miles a day for four days, eventually catching up with the Indians and capturing many of them. The medal came to him for the fearless manner in which he exposed himself to the fire of the Indians.

STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU  
TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

## One Hundred Years Ago Today National Anthem Was Written

One hundred years ago today our National anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," was written, and in honor of this centennial a special salute to the flag was fired at noon today at every post and garrison of the United States army. The order for this salute was issued by the president, and was received at headquarters of the Hawaiian department in the form of a cablegram and from there was transmitted to the various army posts of Oahu. The salute to the flag is 21 guns.

A hundred years ago, the same British force and fleet that captured and burned Washington, made an attack upon Baltimore. That city was guarded by Fort M'Henry. All day and all night the British ships hammered away with shot and shell at the fort. Would it, could it, hold out? was the question of the people of Baltimore. When the sun rose the next morning, the question was answered—"our flag was still there." The British had given up the attack and were sailing down Chesapeake Bay.

It was on this occasion that Francis Scott Key of Baltimore wrote "The Star Spangled Banner." Key was a prisoner at the time on board one of the British men-of-war. All night long he watched the bombardment of the fort. By the flash of the guns he could see the stars and stripes waving over it. In the morning, when the mist cleared away, he found it was "still there." His patriotic feelings of delight found expression in the song which he hastily wrote in pencil on the back of an old letter. In a few weeks the people were singing it from one end of the country to the other.

## COSTS \$20,000 TO KILL ONE MAN IN ACTION

Killing a soldier costs \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Writing in La Science and La Vie, General Percin of the French army figures the cost of killing a man by modern warfare. The cost of killing a man is obtained by dividing the total cost of a war to any of the belligerents by the number of men killed on the other side. In 1870-71 France spent \$400,000,000 in the actual expenses of the war. Repairing materials and giving succor to the victims of the war, expenses that are justly to be added, cost another \$200,000,000. France paid \$1,000,000,000 as war indemnity, plus another \$400,000,000 in interest on the sum, loss of revenue, forced contributions by the enemy and upkeep of the German army of occupation. This third category of expenses, not being inevitable in all wars, cannot be properly included.

On a similar basis, here are some facts about other wars: Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878): Turkey, \$400,000,000. Russo-Japanese war (1905): Russia, \$1,500,000,000. The number of men killed or who died of wounds in these wars were: Franco-Prussian war—Germans, 28,600. Russo-Turkish war—Russians, 16,600. Russo-Japanese war—Japanese, 58,600.

When it results that the cost of killing each man was as follows: In 1870-1871—\$21,000. In 1877-1878—\$20,000. In 1905—\$30,400.

What will kill the greatest number and reduce the effective force most will not be the rifle or cannon, but fatigue, typhus or cholera. In 1870, 380,000 Germans entered the hospitals. Although they did not die of their illnesses, they were none the less made useless for a certain time. In the Crimean war the allied armies lost four times as many men through disease as were killed in battle. This proportion was three to one among the Russians in 1877-1878: It was only one or two among the Japanese in Manchuria, thanks to their excellent hygiene.

## COMPANIES C AND D OF NATIONAL GUARD TO SHOOT TOMORROW

Companies C and D of the 1st Infantry, N. G. H., are assigned to the Kakaako rifle range for target practice tomorrow morning and afternoon respectively.

Captain Kolb, of D Company, announces that his men are to assemble at the Armory at 12:30 sharp tomorrow afternoon. The companies have only a restricted time to fire qualification and record courses, and it is highly important that the full company turns out.

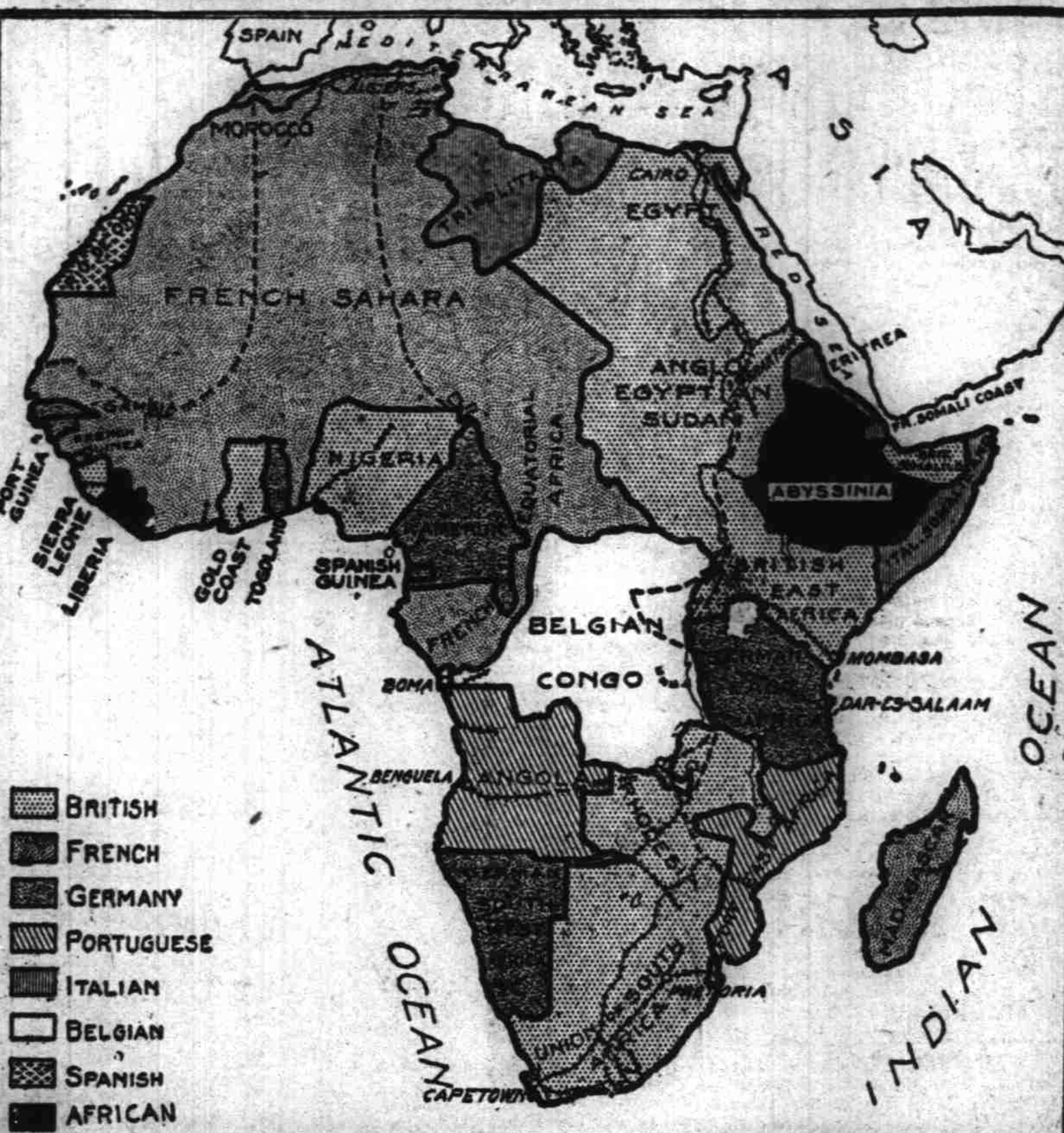
ORDERS OF THE  
HAWAIIAN DEPT.

September 11, 1914.

Special Orders No. 172.

3. Quartermaster Sergeant Wilbert Sanderson, Company B, 2nd Infantry, Fort Shafter, H. T., will be discharged from the army by the commanding officer of that post, by purchase, under the provisions of General Order No. 31, current series, war department. (9173).

## HOW WILL WAR CHANGE MAP OF AFRICA?



Local army officers who have been following closely the events of the war, are now turning their attention to possible scenes of conflict outside the battlefields of Europe. It was generally expected that the first great struggle between the warring nations would be in Belgium, France and Prussia, but as time goes on, developments are looked for in the colonies.

How will the map of Africa be changed? This is the question that is being most generally asked, and there are several answers to it, as can be readily seen by the above map. Already British Africa is restless, and there have been reports of minor moves against the Germans. With most of the great nations now at war represented on the Dark Continent, there is the chance of endless complications, and a re-division of territory.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN ARMY COMPLETE

In estimating the strength of the German army now in the field it should be remembered that at war strength the infantry companies consist of 270 men. The fighting strength of a company is 250 rifles. A company is commanded by a captain, who is mounted, and each company has from three to four lieutenants. A company in the German army is about as strong as a battalion in the U. S. Army. The battalion consists of four companies and is commanded by a major. Its war strength is 1083 men, with 60 officers, 12 vehicles and 1000 rifles. A battalion is almost equal in strength to an infantry regiment of the U. S. Army. The regiment consists of three battalions and a machine-gun company, which is the thirteenth company, and is commanded by a colonel or lieutenant colonel. The war strength of a German regiment is 3200 men, 190 horses and 50 vehicles. The fighting strength of a German regiment is 3000 rifles, or about the same as a brigade of infantry in the U. S. Army. A machine-gun company has 130 men, 90 horses, 15 vehicles, 6 machine guns, and is in command of a captain and three lieutenants.

The war strength of a cavalry squadron, composed of three troops, in the German army is 180 men, three vehicles, with a fighting strength of 150 lances. A regiment of cavalry consists of five squadrons, and upon mobilization the fifth squadron becomes a depot squadron, from which the others are filled.

In the field artillery the battery is the smallest unit. It is commanded by a captain, who is assisted by three or four lieutenants. A mobilized battery has six guns, divided into three platoons of two guns each. The success of the German army is being attributed largely to the thoroughness with which the German government has prepared for war. On paper there is very little difference between the organization of the German army and those of the other Powers. But Germany has attended to the smallest details in preparing its forces for war. For instance, when a man is enlisted in the German army, he is measured for his "war outfit." This, it is understood, not only consists of a complete uniform, but of a rifle or the necessary small arms for his service. His name is worked in his uniform and the entire outfit is stored at the point where he reports for mobilization.

As the result of this perfect system of preparation and organization, when any war was being appropriated by France at the breaking out of the war for the purchase of shoes, the German soldier had his war shoes on and probably was on his way to the points of mobilization. This system of preparation in Germany extends even to the Red Cross Society. It is understood that the American Red Cross Society in its negotiations with Germany has discovered that all of its units were perfect and that all that the German society wanted was additional units. In contrast with this, only this week France wired the United States for coats to be used in the French Red Cross work.

## CONDEMNS USE OF AIRCRAFT BY THE GERMANS

Editorially the New York Sun says: "If General Sherman were alive, he would have to apologize to hell. He was unjust to that amiable region. The war of his time was but an innocent harmless killing game. It has grown to that level of triumph of German culture over Antwerp." "To murder wantonly and futilely, to slay or mangle little children and young mothers in their beds, to salute the Red Cross flag with a bomb, to slaughter and terrorize non-combatants, random destruction with no military results, with no permanent result except to sicken and anger all civilized mankind: this is war as practiced on a city from Zeppelin airships."

"Every nation which still believes that something of humanity should be maintained in the usages of warfare should raise its voice against this archduke of pitiless savagery; against the repetition of such senseless and unforgivable blind massacre."

In reply to this Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German embassy, defends the attack upon Antwerp by a Zeppelin. Antwerp, he says, is a fortress and must be prepared for bombardment, whether from land or sea or air. The second Hague peace convention has in no way prohibited the use of projectiles from the air. The effect of a bomb from an airship can hardly be worse than that of a shell from a large siege gun, and we must get used to the new idea of carrying war into the air. The non-military population was just as much at liberty to evacuate Antwerp as the population was which left Tsingtau before Japan bombarded it. While the action of the Zeppelin cruiser in no way was forbidden by the international law, he adds, a French aviator, before war had been declared, signed against the Hague peace convention. He threw from his aeroplane bombs into the unfortified and unsuspecting city of Nuernberg.

In conclusion he says: "I believe that the excitement of our enemies over the alleged use of our airship is to be traced to their disappointment for not being able to make war in this most modern way for lack of similarly efficient airships." In a news despatch to the Sun from Amiens, France, Duncan McDiarmid describes the legitimate use of aircraft. On August 27 the first of the British wounded arrived there. A wounded Scotch private telling of the fighting "somewhere around Mons" said: "The German artillery was remarkably precise in its shooting. Zeppelins and aeroplanes were over us all the time, giving the gunners the range, so that the shells were bursting with in two or three feet of where we were in the trenches. Nearly all our wounded were struck by shrapnel." Other British wounded from the fighting around Mons arrived at Rouen. There Hamilton Pyke records one of them as saying: "The German artillery over a range two or three miles off soon opened on us. Fortunately most of the shells burst behind us and did no harm. Some burst backward and got among us. They kept it up as hard as ever when it was dark. In the day time they had aeroplanes to tell them where to drop the shells. They were flying about all the time. One

## INVISIBILITY OF THE GERMAN FIELD UNIFORM

Richard Harding Davis in the New York Tribune, describing the German soldiers as seen marching through Brussels, says:

"After you have seen this service uniform under conditions entirely opposite you are convinced that for the German soldier it is his strongest weapon. Even the most expert marksman cannot hit a target he cannot see. It is a gray green, not the blue gray of our Confederates. It is the gray of the hour just before daybreak, the gray of unpolished steel, of mist among green trees."

"I saw it first in the Grand Place in front of the Hotel de Ville. It was impossible to tell if in that noble square there was a regiment or a brigade. You saw only a fog that melted into the stones, blended with the ancient house fronts, that shifted and drifted, but left you nothing at which you could point."

"Later, as the army passed below my window, under the trees of the Botanical park, it merged and was lost against the green leaves. It is no exaggeration to say that at a hundred yards you can see the horses on which the Uhlans ride but cannot see the men who ride them."

"If I appear to over-emphasize this disguising uniform, it is because of all the details of the German outfit it appealed to me as one of the most remarkable. The other day, when I was with the rear guard of the French dragons and cuirassiers and they threw out pickets, we could distinguish them against the yellow wheat or green corn at half a mile, while these men passing in the street, when they have reached the next crossing, become merged into the gray of the paving stones and the earth swallows them. In comparison the yellow khaki of our own American army is about as invisible as the flag of Spain."

Yesterday Major General von Jarotzky, the German military governor of Brussels, assured Burgomaster Max that the German army would not occupy the city, but would pass through it. It is still passing. I have followed in campaigns six armies, but, excepting not even our own, the Japanese or the British, I have not seen one so thoroughly equipped. I am not speaking of the fighting qualities of any army, came a bit too near. Our gunners a long way behind waited and let him come. Two thousand feet up, he was, I dare say. All of a sudden the gunners let fly. We could see the thing stagger and then good-bye, Mr. Flying man! He dropped like a stone, all crumpled up."

MORE TROOPS FOR CANAL IS RUMOR. While official orders have not yet been issued, it has been learned that, without doubt, a large additional force of troops both coast artillery and infantry, will be sent to the canal zone very shortly, and that the sending of such a force may mean that in order to keep the number of men in territorial United States up to the requisite strength, all commands will be recruited up possibly to a war footing. The fact that the canal is in active operation, and in view of possible complications because of the European war, it is considered vital that a force adequate to afford the great waterway some measure of protection should be stationed in the canal zone.

## SEA BATTLE TO DECIDE WAR SAYS ADMIRAL MAHAN

"The most decisive strokes in the general European warfare will be delivered, in my belief, upon the sea, rather than upon the land," declared Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, retired, in an interview with a New York World reporter at his home near Quogue, L. I. "I look for an all-around naval conflict which should teach many things about sea-fighting craft, about guns and about armament."

May Test "All Big Gun" Theory. "What will happen," he was asked, "when dreadnought meets dreadnought, when the tremendously powerful modern super-battleships, with their 14-inch guns and their thousand or more men to the ship, get together? Will the problem of their worth, their effectiveness, be settled?" "The problem of the A-B-G (or 'all-big-gun') ship is a highly interesting one," Admiral Mahan replied, "and we may learn through this war of its worth. But the lesson will not be shown in any ship-for-ship fight. Dreadnought against dreadnought will be no different than one old frigate against another old frigate in the days gone by."

"The really interesting and instructive combat would be between, say, a dozen dreadnoughts and a dozen and a half smaller vessels, for instance, of ordinary battleship size. We might then see whether or not the twelve and fourteen-inch gun is of so great importance as has lately been assumed." The admiral intimated that from what data he had been able to obtain, it was likely that the very big gun might prove to be a much overrated weapon.

"In the Russo-Japanese war, I believe—and many other naval officers agree with me—that the bulk of the damage was done by the eight and ten-inch guns," he said. "In that conflict I think it was shown that the volume of fire, the number of hits, was much more important than the single shots from great guns, and I believe this war will prove the same thing."

Two Shots Better Than One. "For example, imagine a single shot from a 14-inch gun hitting an enemy's ship. It does tremendous damage, certainly. But, one might almost say, it does too much damage. That is, it exerts more power than is necessary to cripple the adversary. Two shots from 8-inch guns would be much more effective in battle than one 14-inch shot. I cannot say that I agree with the only of the equipment and organization. The German army moved into this city as smoothly and as compactly as an Empire State express. There were no halts, no open places, no stragglers."

"This army has been on active service three weeks, and so far there is not apparently a chink in its armor. It came in with the smoke pouring from cookstoves on wheels, and in an hour had set up post-office wagons, from which mounted messengers galloped along the line of columns distributing letters and at which soldiers posted picture post-cards."

"The infantry came in in files of five, two hundred men to each company; the lancers in columns of four, with not a pennant missing. The quick-firing guns and field pieces were one hour at a time in passing, each gun with its caisson and ammunition wagon taking twenty seconds in which to pass."

## WORLD TO GET PEACE LESSON FROM THE WAR

Marshall Believes Horrors of  
Conflict Will Prove Aid  
to Arbitration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall has given his first expression on the European war. He was careful to say that he spoke only for himself. He said that he had long been expecting war, because nations, like individuals, cannot build great armories without being tempted to use them.

Starting his interview with the assertion that every American should be careful to not express opinions which would in any wise indicate that the people of this country are interested in the success of any of the parties to the conflict, the vice-president continued:

"I know nothing of the relative rights and wrongs of the contending parties, but I have believed for 10 years that war would come. Nations are much like individuals, and a man who makes an armory of his house for purposes of self-defense is quite liable to find an occasion when he thinks it necessary to use those weapons in self-defense. It is barely possible that if he did not have them he would not think himself in such great danger."

He Has a Dream. "My dream is that, without a great war, the impending danger will teach the nations of the world, the United States included, that as there is no personal dishonor which may not honorably be left to the settlement of the courts, so there is no national dishonor which may not safely be left to a tribunal for peaceable settlement. If the dream does not come true the horrors of the impending war will result in the practical disarmament of the great powers, the establishment of an international tribunal to settle controversies and a world police force to enforce, if needful, the decrees of that court."

"When we consider that we have started out to build a great navy and that payment of pensions and preparation for future pensions has absorbed 63 per cent of the government's revenues, the public sentiment of America will sooner or later drive us to arbitration. "War, or no war, the hour is coming when, the world around, governments will prefer to feed, rather than to kill their citizens. We have not been so patient ourselves in the past as to justify us in criticizing our brethren abroad. Under like circumstances I suspect we would do as each of these great nations is doing, but some of us pray that America may lead in a propaganda for universal peace, which cannot come while we and others are everlastingly preparing for war."

"If the first goes on, one of the problems of statesmanship will be to devise a plan for carrying the products of our fields and factories to those who may need them and yet maintain not only a diplomatic, but a genuine, impartiality between the nations engaged in the conflict."

idea of the A-B-G ships. England of course originated the dreadnought, and cackled like a chicken that had laid an egg, and got every one else building A-B-G's. But I think all the navies are coming around to what we call the 'mixed battery' ship, and that is as it should be."

"The original dreadnought idea was a ship with all big guns of twelve or fourteen inch caliber, and a few small guns, say three or four inch caliber, for use against torpedo boats. But the size of the lesser battery has been creeping up year by year, until our newest ships have six-inch guns with the fourteen, and, I understand, some vessels have eight-inch guns, which are pretty sizeable weapons for any use."

"I believe this war will show that a well distributed fire by the medium sized guns will do much more damage than the slower single shots of the big fellows."

"May this possibly mean a return to the use of smaller calibre guns?" Admiral Mahan was asked. "The results of the naval battles will tell; that cannot be said now," he replied.

Aircraft and Submarines Factors. The admiral declined to comment upon the comparative fighting ability or gunnery of the nations involved or to be involved. Nor would he advance any theories as to the damage likely to be inflicted upon the extremely large fighting craft by submarines or by aircraft.

"The submarine question and the airship question—neither ever tested out thoroughly—will doubtless receive considerable elucidation in the conflicts to come," he said. "There would be no use predicting what effect either of those attack methods may have. We shall probably learn much about them in a short time."

"Greece is intimating," he said, "that she intends to side with her allies, Serbia and Montenegro. The Greek navy, reinforced by the ships bought of the United States, could perform great service by keeping reinforcements of Turks from coming from Asia Minor."

"Austria replies to this intimation of Greece by declaring that she will blockade the coast of Greece. Then the question arises immediately, Will Italy put up with that? I believe not. "I believe Italy will be forced to take action in this matter, and certainly France will, with her fleet in the Mediterranean. There is no way in which the French navy can do better work than in aiding Greece. The Mediterranean, I believe, may be the theater of some lively fighting."

According to Admiral Mahan's views, the near future will find represented in the sea battles England, Germany, Russia, France, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy.